VIENNA.

DINNER TO THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS. BANQUET GIVEN BY THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE POR THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT-DESCRIPTION OF THE HALL-REMARKS OF THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OTHERS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] VIENNA, May 7 .- The grand state dinner to the oners, given in behalf of the Aus-Foreign Commissi trian Government by Dr. Banbans, the Minister of Commerce, came off last night. The spacious and elegant halls of the building of the Horticultural Society, in the Park Ring, were chosen for the banquet, and before 6 o'clock, the appointed hour, a leng line of carriages began slowly and safely-acserding to the inflexible police regulations of Vienna -to deposit the guests. The building, which stands m a charming garden, is divided by galleries resting on pillars into three halls, disposed in the form of a broad-topped letter T. In each of the three wings there were three tables, running the entire length, with flowers and huge épergnes of frosted silver, and sparkling with crystal. At the intersection of the wings placed the chief table, for the bost and his most distinguished guests, against a background of palms and rich tropical plants. The light, dividing galleries above, one of which was occupied by Strauss's band, the painted ceilings of the halls, and the panels of frescoed flowers between the windows, all softly illuminated by thousands of waxlights, made a picture which would have been almost too brilliant had not its features been so harmoniously combined. The Minister of Commerce received the guests at the entrance of the southern hall. He is a short, stundy gentleman of 50, with a broad, handsome face, dark eyes and mustache, and very graceful and engaging manners. When we serived, punctually at 6, there were already more than ahundred guests, mostly Austrian officials of the higher grades, with a few in military uniform. It was fully half an hour before the whole company of five hundred were on hand, and the guests, most of whom had in the mean time been appropriating places by leaving their cards of invitation on the plates, could take their seats at the table. The prefusion of orders worn was something remarka-Me the American and English guests were really the only persons not thus distinguished. Every other individual, of whatever country, had at least aribbon in his batton-hole; the most were the short gold chains which have been invented to carry any number, from ten to fifty, without covering the whole breast, or, of necessity, going below it; then came a large class with broad ribbons around their necks, and finally, more scattered, the flashing diamond stars. There were Turks, Greeks, and Boumanians, all in red caps, Japanese in European estume, and several Field-Marshals and Generals whose gorgeous uniforms were doubly effective, as they moved through the black-coated crowd.

The Minister of Commerce had the Chief Commis gioners of Germany and France, Dr. Moser and Baron de Sommerard, on his right, and Earl Cowper, representing England, on his left. Baron von Schwarz-Senborn, the Director of the Exposition, at opposite to him. Baron Schmerling, President ef the Herrenhaus, and a distinguished name in Austrian politics, was near him. At the main table m the central hall, Prince Auersperg, the Minister-President, presided. Dr. Unger, Minister of the Interior, sat at the head of the table on the right, and Baron Lasser, also a Minister, at that on the left The most distinguished members of the Austrian Parliament, the bankers Mayer and Rothschild, and other prominent personages of Vienna, were among the company. Mr. Thomas McElfath, Special American Commissioner, was the only one of our Commission who came, the members of the new ssion having declined for reasons honorable to themselves as gentlemen, and satisfactory to the hest of the evening. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE was the only American journal represented. The courtesy of the Austrians toward their fellowguests from other hands was something absolutely perfect. It was marked by an ease and grace, a warm expansion of manner, the like of which can hardly be found in any other society in the world. When Strauss begun to shake his raven locks, and the rich strains of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer-Mights' Dream" peured through the halls, we turned ner in Vienna, it is worth quoting. The Boston distotic reformer, whose beau-ideal of a dinner is a glass of lemonade, a slice of muskmelon, a piece of led beef, and ice-cream, may be shocked; but there he those whose mouths will water and whose hearts (no, stomachs!) will expand with longing, as they peruse this list :

Soup a la Regence. (Madeira of 1809.)
Pare de foie gens. (Franct Austrian wine of 1803.)
Reine salmon and trout. (St. Julien of 1863.)
Plat de Souf and vore ables. (Steinbarger Cabinet.)
Chekon fricassée and musicrooms. (Chateau La Rose

ters, sauce ravigote. (Canteau d'Yquêm, 1865.) reces rousted on the spit. (Veuve Cliequot.)

Americans.
Garag a l'Américaine. (Imperial Tokay of 1835.)
Catest, 1003, fruits, strawberries, liquours, &c., &c. The musical programme of the evening is also

worth giving. After Mendelssohn's magnificent overture came the following:

"New Vienna," a waltz, by Strauss,
"Huggerich Rhapsody," by Lisz.
"Dace of the Sylpas, "from "Faust," by Berlioz.
"Vienness Blood," a waltz, by Strauss,
"Evening Song," by Sommann.
"Am. D. hausstrande," polka, by Strauss,
Match from "The Edine of Albene," by Beethoven. Two features of an Austrian banquet may be safe becommended to American imitation-punctuality and short speeches. As soon as the Roman punch had cooled the palates of the five hundred guests, Dr. Moser of the German Empire arose to speak. He began with a bit of polite exaggeration, that "Austris has ever been a shining light of culture and morality"-which was a little too strong even for some of our Austrian neighbors—but soon descended to a safer level, referred to the necessity of further twelopment and of creating such great opportunities for it as the present, and closed by calling for theers for his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph. These were responded to with a hearty will, the band falling in with the inspiring national hymn. The Minister of Commerce, Dr. Banhans, followed in a brief but very excellent speech, in which there was no more glorification of Austria than the history of the last few years justifies. "Having, after long and severe struggles, entered the ranks of the Constitutional States," he said, "Austria has opened a field for the ideas of Right and Freedom, and has called her people together, according to their different nationalities, to take part in the policy of the State. Hand in hand with the idea of Freedom, that of progress in all popular interests and industries entered Austria. Her people, zealously workfing have endeavored to participate in the intellec-tual development of the day and to further the weal of the individual as of the masses. So originated the grand idea of preparing for all the peoples and astionalities of the world an exhibition of labor and calture, in order that they may test their capacities and endeavors and correctly estimate both." The Minister closed by proposing a toast to the sovereigus and governments of all the foreign nations how represented at the Exposition, together with the health of their representatives, guests of the evening. The applause, as was fitting, came from the Austrian gentlemen, and they did not spare the thouts of "Hoch?" and the clinking of glasses with the foreigners. The band played something tosmopolitan, or conjecturally so, for its few brief

strains were quite lost in the tumult. Then Earl

Cowper spoke in English for England; and it was

very evident that two-thirds off those present easily

He began with Charles V.'s mot about the languages of Europe, complimented Prince Albert, as the founder of the first World's Fair, then the house of Hapsburg, as being always noted for its connection with great and illustrious works, and finally Baron Schwarz, who sat opposite to him. He was cordially

cheered, and was also commendably brief. Baron de Sommerard next arose and addressed the company in French. His remarks were those of compliment and recognition of hospitality, so far as they could be heard. His voice was not loud, and the guests at the extremities of the three wings had grown more carelessly talkative by this time. Mr. McElrath was requested to speak for the United States, but declined, both on accout of Col. Cannon's absence and his own native modesty. He, however, called upon Mr. Bayard Taylor, of THE TRIBUNE, to speak in his stead and the substitution being ac cepted at once by the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Taylor spoke for a few minutes in German. He began by expressing the interest felt in the United States toward the great undertaking. Our share in it was not yet prominent, but it would soon fairly represent us. The Exposition was both a remarkable illustration of Austria's industrial development during the last few years, and a brilliant opportunity which Austria offers for comparing similar lines of progress in all other lands. To change one word in the song in Mozart's " Magic Flute."

"Within these holy halls No enmity is known,'

-but the universal spirit of competition, which is a necessary factor of Civilization (since, where it is lacking, all further development ceases), finds here the freest and broadest field. The young energies of the American people have manifested themselves in the arts of Use rather than those of Beauty; but this was the result of our situation and popular necessities. Out of the strong the sweet was already coming forth-out of the lien-throat of the steam engin the honey of Literature and Art. Mr. Taylor referred to the general resemblances of climate and soil between the United States and Austria-Hungary-reemblances which enable the American to judge with ome correctness of the recent material developments here; and concluded by proposing, as a toast, "Prosperity to the Industry of Austria, as the necessary oasis of the culture, the freedom, and the happines of her people." This sentiment was received with universal applause. Responses from the representatives of other nations were expected, but, for some reason or other, they were not forthcoming. The only subsequent address was made by Baron von Wertheim, who gave the health of Baron Schwarz, and the Engineers of the Exposition Building. About 94 o'clock the company broke up into smaller groups, some gathering in eosy corners of the halls, some strolling through the gardens attached to the building, to enjoy the scent of the lilacs and the air of the soft May night. The official welcomes connected with the opening of the Exposition are now probably closed, and there will be no more festive parties on a grand scale until the arrival of a crowned head. But there are many more in store for the Summer and the Viennese rejoice over them, for the sake of the coming guests, as well as their own.

THE PANIC AND ITS RELATION TO THE EXHIBITION. SPREAD OF THE PANIC-GENERAL SPIRIT OF SPECU-

LATION-THE PANIC HASTENED BY THE GRASPING SPIRIT OF THE VIENNESE. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

VIENNA, May 10 .- The panie on the Bourse is a far ore important topic just now to Vienna people than the Exhibition. Indeed the latter has scarcely been nentioned for the past three days, except as one of the causes of the terrible disaster that has befallen the dealers in stocks, and that threatens to involve nany important business interests. Yesterday the panie was at its hight, and more than 100 failures vere announced. Many old, respectable banking ionses have gone on the list of bankrupts, along with a crowd of mushroom concerns which sprang up under the influence of the mania for speculation that has prevailed during the past year. So many insolvents were never made before in Vienna by any inancial crash. In the great crisis of 1869 the total loss ecasioned by the fall of the stocks quoted on the Rourse amounted to 25,000,000 florins. Already it has exceeded ten times that amount, and the downward movement has not yet been arrested. The panie is so complete that the efforts made to check to the mean of the banquet, which proved to be | it by a cooperative movement of the most powerful alarm prevail. The newspapers compare the crisis to a South American earthquake, in which terror seizes upon every one; and to the rout of an army, when the bravest think only of saving themselves by flight. The chief sufferers are the new speculative banks and the numerous building companies. They have gone under by the dozen, and their stockholders will have nothing but their paper certificates to show for their money. The speculative mania which has thus reached its natural culmination ran chiefly to banking and building operations. Hundreds of bubble companies were organized, and their stock was snatched up at prices absurdly inconsist ent with the prospects of profit they offered.

Almost every day saw new banks organized with mythical capital, whose stock was palmed off upon he credulous public by the influence of the names of a few barons and counts upon the lists of directors, and by the puffing of subsidized newspapers. I am told that almost every one of these "wild-cat' concerns either owned a newspaper or controlled one by bribes, and that this accounts for the great number of dailies in Vicana which have no apparent reason for existing. The building companies outnumbered the banks and were about as unworthy of trust. They undertook everything, from erecting unnster hotels to putting up soda-water pavilions. Cotton and woolen factories, iron works, breweries, mills, &c., were built without any regard to the demand that existed for their products, and the specu lative fever that prevailed induced people to buy stock in these concerns, not as an investment, but in the hope that next day somebody would give a higher price for it. Hundreds of costly buildings have been erected in Vienna by these building companies in a style of elegance before unknown here The façades of these structures, richly ornamented with carvings, rival those of the finest buildings in the new boulevards in Paris, and they are not confined to the fashionable quarter of the city, where high rents can be obtained, but are to be found in ocalities where there is no demand for such costly edifices, and where they can get no tenants but small shopkeepers. The number of hotels creeted by these organizations is also much beyond the ordinary requirements of the city, and their extortionate prices have kept them unfilled thus far during the Exhibition, when it was expected they would overflow with guests who would pay whatever was demanded of them. Great apprehension is felt that the catastrophe will ultimately involve the general mercantile and manufacturing interests of the Empire, and produce serious disturbance in all kinds of business. If the panic goes no further than the Stock Exchange, although the victims will be numbered by thousands, and the indirect effects of the crisis will be seriously felt for a long time, the lesson it will teach will perhaps be worth the cost. There could be no healthful condition of business as long as the fever of speculation prevailed. One of the daily papers makes a good comparison when it likens the crisis to a thunderstorm engendered by a heated and malarious condition of the atmosphers. The storm is frightful while it lasts, and perhaps destructive of property, but it purifies the air and makes is wholesome for the survivors.

There is a general disposition among the sufferers by the panie to reckon the Exhibition as the chief cause of the evil that has befalled them. This is not anderstood his words-which will hardly be the case as absurd as attributing famines and pestilence to should Or. Banhans ever sneak at a London dinner. | the influence of a comet in the sky, as people used to

do, although readers in America might say so at first thought. The Exhibition has, no doubt, helped to produce the catastrophe; but it is only one of many causes, and probably only a subordinate one. Exaggerated estimates were formed in all business circles of the amount of trade it would bring to Vienna, the number of foreigners who would come, the quantity of money they would bring with them, and the good-natured stupidity with which they would submit to extortion and swindling. Having counted in advance the value of the golden eggs their goose was to lay, the greedy Viennese pro ceeded to kill her before she had fairly begun lay ing by trying to make her lay bigger eggs and oftener than any goose, however obliging, was ever known to lay before. They have driven away thousands of strangers by their shameless charges, and have kept thousands of others from coming who would gladly have spent the Summer here if they had not heard that it was like falling among thieves for a foreigner to go to Vienna during the Exhibition. So the prospect for the Viennese becoming rich this Summer by "drawing off the skin of strangers over their ears" as one of the city papers expresses it, is not flattering, and many speculations built upon the supposed business to grow out of the Exhibition will not return the original outlay. The Viennese are the most mercu rial of all people speaking the German language. and, like the French, go rapidly from one extreme to another. The magnificent attendance of strangers on the opening day, the dissatisfaction they expressed at the prices charged them. the small amount of money they spent, the haste they made to depart after the ceremonies of inauguration, and worst of all the fact that so few came to take their places; all this, together with the dismal weather and the chaotic and unattractive condition of the Exhibition, produced a rapid transition from hope to despair among those who expected to find a mine of wealth in the great world's fair, and this no

The despair of the landlords and the stockholders in the great hotel companies does not excite any commiseration among strangers, it may be imagined and even the Vienna papers express satisfaction that these harpies have so speedily come to grief. Night before last one hotel had over a hundred vacant rooms and only six guests. Many establishments are making haste to lower their prices, hoping thereby to keep the guests that still remain. A room for which eight guldens a day was asked on the first could be had yesterday for two. The comic papers have made the rapacity of the hotel and restaurant proprietors the subject of no end of satire and jest. In one of them there is a caricature in which a waiter in a fashionable hotel presents a guest with his bill. It is about ten feet long, and the total is so enormous that the despairing victim leaps out of the window into the Danube Canal at the first sight of it. Here are the specimens of the squibs that till the papers on this subject. A foreigner in one of the Exhibition restaurants, after paying three guldens for a glass of beer and a bit of cold meat, calls the waiter back, and in a mysterious tone asks, "Where am I?" "In the Exhibition, to be sure," answers the astonished waiter. "Ah, indeed," says the stranger with a look of great relief, "I thought I was in the Abruzzi among the brigands." One friend meets another in the Prater and says, "Have you heard the news?" "No, what is it ?" asks the other. "A regiment of infantry is to be stationed in the Exhibition grounds." "Pray, what for ?" inquires No. 2. "There are so many robberies committed in the restaurants that the police require assistance," replies No. 1.

doubt precipitated the financial crash in the Bourse,

which otherwise might not have come so soon.

The enterprising exhibitors who were early on hand and displayed their goods on the opening day began to make complaints of the damage done them by the dust and litter made by their tardy neighbors in unpacking and arranging their wares, and of the frequent breakages of fragile objects caused by the clumsy workmen. General ill-humor appears to prevail among the exhibitors, and most of all among the Americans, who have thus far done almost nothing but criticise the Commissioners and complain about the positions and space allotted them. In the American Department of the Industrial Palace less than a dozen cases have been opened. The room is full of boxes, lying just as they were received a fortnight since. When the cargo of the Guard arrives, which will probably be in two or three days, it is to be hoped that our American exhibitors will conclude that the has come to stop talking and begin work.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE. THE DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY-SPEECH OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. Paris, Friday, May 23, 1873.

The debate on the Interpellation introduced by the Conservatives began in the Assembly this afternoon. The floor and galleries were crowded. Presi dent Thiers and several members of the Cabine were present.

The Duke de Broglie opened the debate with a speech in support of the Interpellation.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, declared on the part of the Government that it was now necessary to abandon the provisional regime and acknowledge the Republic.

President Thiers then mounted the tribune to speak. Instantly a storm of objections and protestations came from the Right and Right Center, which was met with counter cries from the other side. A scene of excitement and confusion followed which baffles description. The President in vain endeav ored to make himself heard; his voice was drowned in the uproar. Finding that the House would not hear him. M. Thiers descended from the tribune and consulted with the Minister of Justice.

M. Dufaure took his place in the tribune, and se curing silence, said that he had been instructed formally to notify to the Assembly, in accordance with the law adopted last session, that the President desired to address the House in person, and requested an adjournment until to-morrow morning, when he would proceed to deliver his speech.

The Chamber accordingly adjourned. A special meeting of the Deputies of the Left has

been called at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Left are pleased with M. Dufaure's speech an onduct. No decisive vote was taken to-day, and the supporters of the Government are hopeful of securing a majority of twenty against the Interpel-

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. TROUBLES IN THE CABINET—GEN. NOUVILAS'S RECALL

LONDON Friday, May 23, 1873. A special dispatch from Madrid to The Daily Ngcs says differences have arisen between Gen. Nouvillas ster of War, now commanding the troops in Navarre and his associates in the government, who are anxiou

for the recall of the General to Madrid. MADRID, Priday, May 23, 1873. At a council of Mlaisters, yesterday, it was resolved to postpone the measures for the holding of elections in

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Sublime Porte has sent to the Dutch Government its protest against the war with Acheen. The Sultan of Turkey gave audience on Thursday to the Khedive of Exypt, whose reception is stated to have been of the most certain nature.

In the Canadian House of Commons, yesterday, Sir John A. Macionald moved that an address be presented to the Governor-General praying that directions be given for a public funeral and monument to 8: George Cartier. The motion was carried. In the afternoon the Covernor-General arrived at the House and asserted to all the bills passed during the session, and Parliament adjourned until the 13th of August.

SURRENDER OF THE HOT SPRING BAND. CAPT. JACK STILL AT LARGE-GEN. GILLEN SUPER SEDED. YREKA, Cal., May 23.-From J. H. McCov, who just

came in from Fairchild's in 8 hours and 50 minutes. we learn that the Hot Creek Band were brought in by Fairchild's party and surrendered to Gen. Davis. Their surrender was apparently unconditional. They gave up their arms and were put under guard. The band numbered 55 men, women, and children, including 15 warriors. Among the latter are Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Curly-headed Doctor, Frank, and others-the best fighting men Capt. Jack had. Boston is believed to have been killed. Troops are hunting for Hooker Jim. It is supposed that there are 20 warriors with Capt. Jack, whose whereabouts are unknown, though it is surmised that he

is in the Pitt River Mountains.

Gen. Gillem has been superseded. Gens. Wheaten, Hardie, Gillem, Lieut. Rockwell, and others are expected from the front this evening, when further particulars of the surrender will probably be obtained. Mr. McCoy says Gen. Davis was very bluff with the Indians, and gave them to understand that if they attempted to escape they would be shot by the guard. Mr. A. B. Meacham, ex-Peace Commissioner, arrived this morning from Salem, Oregon. The object of his visit is not known.

STORY OF THE SURRENDER.

SQUAWS ACT AS NEGOTIATORS-GEN. DAVIS ASSURES PROTECTION TO THE MODOON-GREAT EXCITE-MENT IN THE CAMP-ARRIVAL OF THE INDIANS.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 22-3 p. m .- At 1 o'clock this afternoon, One-Eyed Dixie returned to Gen. Davis's headquarters at a slashing pace, his horse being completely blown. He made obeisance, and at once reported that the Indians were close at hand and ready to enter the camp under escort. All they asked was for Fairchild to come out and meet them. No soldiers need come. The presence of Fairchild would be considered a guarantee of good faith.
"Where is Artona?" asked Gen. Davis. "Tied up." The absen said Dixie, "long ride and no water." of Artena gave rise to suspicions of foul play, which were only dispelled by her sudden advent. She too reined her feaming cayuse before Gen. Davis, and said that the Indians were hovering about the hills near here, yearning to surrender to the Typee. Fairchild, Blair, and two or three employes of the former, with whom the Indians were acquainted, mounted swift steeds at the request of Gen. Davis, and started with Dixie.

5 p. m .- The news of the intended surrender of the Indians spread through the camp like wildfire. Sol diers, Warm Spring Indians, and scouts were alike elated at the prospect of a peaceful victory. Squaw Dixie told Gen. Davis before she started that the Modocs feared the soldiers would kill them the instant they entered the camp. It required a great deal of diplemacy to convince her that the soldiers dare not disobey his commands. Donald McKay, captain of the Warm Spring Indians, also had to pledge his word that the scouts would not interfere Dixie would leave, but Dixie had very little choice. She was told that the Government did not intend to trifle any longer. She might go to the Modocs or not, according to her own wishes, but she must leave the camp. The Great Types wanted no squaws about here. She saw the point of the argument, and no longer hesitated. That is why she changed her mind this morning, after she had decided not to earry any more messages to the Modocs. 6p. m .- "Here they come," was the cry that

startled the camp a few moments since, and brought every person, citizen and soldier, old and young, to his feet, hurrying forward to the crest of the hill west of the camp. I secured an excellent view of the scene beyond the procession that was slowly creeping along in this direction. First came Mr Blair, the manager of Fairchild's ranche, mounted; fifty yards behind him was Mr. Fairchild, and further still, 12 Modoc warriors, with their squaws and papooses. Never did a procession move more The few ponies ridden by the Modoes were slowly. gaunt and weak, and seemed scarcely able to bear the women and children who were literally piled upon them. Among the warriors were Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Curly-headed Doctor, and others of lesser note. They were dressed in motley garbs, nearly all of them wearing a portion of the regular uniform of the United States army, and every warrior carried a Springfield rifle. The women were dressed in clothes that had evidently been used by the fair sex within the confines of civilization. All of them entered camp at a funeral pace. The noise and bustle among the soldiers were hushed; few words were spoken. The Modocs said nothing. No one approached them until Gen. Davis came forward. He met the procession 50 paces from the house, and was formally introduced to Bogus Charley. Charles is a slender, athletic, intelligent warrior of about years of age. The man thoroughly understands and speaks English. The scamp smiled sweetly on the General, and shook his hand, and then all the leading warriors came forward and greeted him cordially. Then every warrior laid his gun beside him and awaited orders. Gen. Davis said: "Give up your pistols and all your other arms." Each warrior said he had no arms. "Then," said the General, "I shall give you a camp where you can remain to-night, and if you try to run or escape you will be shot dead." plained and all obedience promised. The procession then moved across Cottonwood Creek to a clump of trees. At this point the trailings of the crowd came in. There were half-naked children, aged squaws who could scarcely hobble, blind, lame, halt, bony, and the scum of the tribe. There were 63 persons. men, women and children-12 bucks, 20 squaws and

Mr. Fairchild says there are 20 warriors missing from the Cottonwood branch of the tribe. Bogus Charley said Boston Charley had been killed. The disaffection heretofore reported is corroborated by the captain of the Modocs, who parted company with Capt. Jack eight days ago.

Capt. Ives is now drawing rations and arranging for a feast. Capt. E. M. Camp arrived from Van Bremer's this afternoon. Companies E and G of the 12th Infantry will remain here on guard. Capt. Kingsbury commands Company E. Gen. Wheaton and Capt. Winters reached here this morning. The artillery has been divided into squadrons and the Warm Spring Indians into small parties for the purpose of following Capt. Jack's faction of the Modoc tribe, and the respective commands will start out in a day or two.

Persons from Ball's Ranche report that they saw Indian signs on the road. Probably the Modoes are in that vicinity. It is now well known that the Modocs have been within reach of the road from Ball's Ranche to the Lava Beds for a week or more, and could have done an extensive business in the butchering line had they been so disposed.

7 o'clock p. m .- Another Modoc has just entered the camp and surrendered. It is Hooker Jim, the Lost River Murderer.

GEN. DAVIS'S CONFERENCE WITH THE CAPTURED SQUAWS.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 21-8 a.m.—The latest order locates the headquarters at Van Bremer's, whither the infantry went yesterday. Gen. Davis remains here for the present. A fourth dispatch dated Fairenild. May 21, says: Artena, Chokus, and One-eyed Dixie returned at dusk this evening from the direction of Dorris's Ranch. Mr. Fairchild, the gentleman who has eleverly engineered this consultation business, judged that the Modocs must be at least 15 miles away. Both the women said in substance that they had traveled a long distance. The women were taken to Gen. Davie's tent, into the presence of Gen. Hardie. Col. Gillem. and Cant. Has-

THE MODOC CAMPAIGN.

brouck, Fairchild interpreting. True to their nature these women talked a long while and said but little. Finally Artena said the Indians were 15 miles from here, and number 15 warriors and 50 squaws and children. The Great Spirit bad caused their hearts to bleed for the white people, and they all wanted to return to the fold and live in peace among the whites, but in the present condition of affairs, a due regard for their lives prevented them from appearing within reach of the army. They wanted a peace talk, and said, Let the Great White Father, meaning Gen. Davis, come out and see them alone and talk over matters. Through that medium the parties might come to ar amicable understanding, but no Modoc would surrender without a peace talk. Dixie corroborated the statements of Artena. The interview lasted an hour and three-quarters. At the close, Gen. Davis teld Artena and Dixie to go back to the Modoce' camp to-morrow morning and tell the Indians that he should not come out for a peace talk; that he did not believe in peace talks away from his men; that the Indians must come to him if they wanted to talk; he would allow them to surrender, and they had until Friday morning to make their appearance at his headquarters; after that time be should shoot every Modee found with a gun. The women tole Mr. Pairebild that they would not return to the Modoc camp. That question will be settled in the morning. Col. Perry has arrived with his cavalry.

Snow is falling. NEW HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED-GALLANT CON DUCT OF THE TROOPS AT DRY LAKE-INTEREST ING DETAILS OF CAPT. JACE'S DEFEAT AND

YREKA, May 20 .- The following dispatch has just been received, dated Fairchild's Ranch, May 20, 4 o'clock p. m.:

Gen. Davis has determined upon Fairchild's ranche asfeed of Van Bremen's for his future headquarters, and has changed his plans. The place is about 23 miles north-west of the Lava Bed. Capt. Hasbrouck left Boyle's Camp May 7, and has been scouting ever since. His command consists of Battery B, 4th Artillery, Troops B and G. 1st Cavalry, and Warm Spring Indians. numbering in all 210 men. Capt. Jackson had charge of Companies B and G, with which he barassed the Indians.

His men fought well in every instance and paid little heed to hunger, so that they vanquished the Indians. Capt. Hasbrouck specially praises the gallantry of Company B and a portion of Company G in the charge at Dry Lake. The men scaled a ridge 25 feet high, in face of the Modoes, and drove them away. Capt. Jackson led the right and Lieut. Moss the left, and Lieuts. Boutlife and Kyle held the other dangerous positions, Capt. Has brough has not lost a man since the Dry Lake engage

Artena Chokus, Long Legs, and One-eyed Dixie, and

two Modocs, residents of this ranche, fast evening questioned the five women captured by Capt. Hashrouck's mand, and from them gleamed interesting accounts of Modoc operations during the last few months. The captives are Mrs. Wachmetel, Boston Charley's two sisters, the mother of Black Jim, and one maiden, whose relatives have attained no notable distinction. They report that Shack Nasty Frank, Shack Nasty Jake, Shack Nasty Bill, Steamboat Frank, Ellen's man, Hooker Jim's father, Boston Nick, and several other Modoes have been killed, and many wounded. Curly-headed Jack was dangerously wounded. The inability of Little John to travel at a rapid pace delayed the band Hasbrouck encountered, and got the Mo.locs into this last difficulty. The account of the cause of the disaffection among the Modocs after the battle is interesting. Jack consulted a stolen chronom cter, and, after sundry gestures and explanations, promised his followers that they would shed rifle bullets as a duck does water and escape unharmed. The confidence this statement inspired was rapidly dispelled by Capt. Hashrouck's encounter, when several Modocs were killed and others wounded. Indignation reigned supreme in Jack's household. The Cottonwood branch of the tribe from Fairchild's decided that they would fight no more. This resolution led to Jack's clandestine de parture. The Cottonwoods, numbering 20 warriors and 50 wemen and children, harried to the Snow Mountains, at the southern end of the lava deposit, preparatory to traveling to the Yainox Reservation and impioring pardon from the Great Father at Washington. The sudden and unexpected advent of Hasbrouck's cavalry and Warm Spring Indians disturbed their peaceful meditations and caused them to run or fight. During the stam-pede Mrs. Hendricks, alias "Limpey," threw her six onthe' old infant on the ground, in the hope of escaping but was soon afterward killed by a Warm Spring warrior The bane was brought hither and handed over to squaw. Artena also learned from the Modoc w that the Cottonwood Indians earnestly desired any action looking to the restoration of peace, and would them. About this time the gentle Warm Spring Indians, who were outside the room while the women were being questioned, began singing one of their national melodies and drawing their bright knives across their neat meccasins, which caused an uncasiness among the squaws and terminated the consultation.

Capt. Hasbrouck said he was willing to have the Modocs surrender, and would afford them every facility for so doing. Artena, Chokus, and Dixie, who have hitherto been of great service to the Government. caught the idea immediately and wanted to be employed as emissaries. They were provided with horses and provisions for two days and sent after the Modocs. They started on their mission early this morning. The results thus far achieved are in a great measure attributable to the conduct of Gen. Davis. He found the officers and men disheartened by their terrible reverses, and that demoralization had really commenced.

A second dispatch, dated May 21, 6 o'clock a. m., says that Gen. Davis has just returned from the Klamath Reservation. He says there is no disposition on the part of the Indians in that locality to join the Modocs. A few young men and "hoodlum" warriors on the reserva ight have been juduced to enlist under Capt. Jack had he met with continued success, but his defeat has dampened their ardor. No trouble is now apprehended from the Modocs slipping into the Yainox Agency and inclung the young "bucks" to mischief.

PUNERAL OF GEN. CANBY.

Indianapolis, May 23 .- The obsequies of Gen. Canby took place from the First Baptist Church this afternoon. The church was handsomely decorated throughout with emblems of mourning. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Day of the Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Bayless of the Methodist, Kimler of the Presbyterian, and Bradley of the Episcopal Churches. After the cerer onies at the church the remains were taken to Crows Hill Cemetery, accom-panied by a very large procession in the following or der: The City Police, Emmet and College Guards, preceded by a hand, organized societies, the officiating ciergy, the pall-bearers, Major-Gen, Irwin McDowell, Major-Gen. Cook, Lieut.-Gov. Leonidas Sexton, Judge Walter G. Gresham, Gen. P. McGiunis, Gen. George H Chapman, Judge Samuel H. Bushkirk, Gen. Lewis Wallace, John C. Wright, Gen. John S. Simonson, Austin H. Brown, esq., Judge Livingstone Howland, the hearse, the mourners, the Livingstone Howland, the hearse, the mourners, the family, the staff of the deceased, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sherman, the Governor and officers of State, Senators and Representatives in Congress from Indiana and other States, Judiciary of the United States and State of Indians; Clerky, Faculty of Wabash College; officers and soldlers of the war of 1812, Mexican war, and the late war; the Mayor and corporate authorities of the City of Indianapous and adjucent cities; officers of the Army, navy, and Marine Corps of the United States; officers and members of the Board of Trade. Among the other military men present were Gens. Exin. Pelouze, Callender, Carrington. Baird, and others. In the processian and immediately following the hearse was the horse used by Gen. Camby in the Indian campaign. The horse was led by an orderly, and the General's sword hung from the florn of the saddre.

THE OBSERVANCE OF DECORATION DAY. ALBANY May 23 .- The Governor has issued the following proclamation in relation to the observance of Decoration Day as a holiday :

of Decoration Pay as a holiday:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, May 23, 1988.

The 30th day of May, known as Decoration Day, having been declared a legal holiday by a recent act of the Legislature, and having in remembrance of the gallant dead who gave their lives for the prescryation of the Union been set apart by general usage for the decoration of their graves, I respectfully recommend that it be solumnized with fitting observance by the people of this blate.

In witness whereof I have hereanto signed my name and affixed the privy scal of the State at the Capitel, the City of Athany, this 22d day of May, in the year 187.

By the Governor:

JOHN W. DIX. Payate Secretary.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A TERRIFIC TORNADO.

DESTRUCTION IN IOWA.

SCHOOL-HOUSE AND SEVERAL DWELLINGS DE MOLISHED-SEVERAL PERSONS RILLED OR IN JURED-HEAVY PALL OF HAIL.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 23 .- A terrific tor nade or whiriwind, accompanied by hail and rain, passed over this county, about six miles north of Washington. resterday afternoon. Its path was about half a mile it width, and it fore into fragments everything in its course. Houses, barns, fences, trees, cattle, and human beings were caught up and whisked through the air like mere toys, and then dashed to the ground with such violence as to produce instant destruction.

Houses and barns were tors lute fragments and seatred in all directions, and for inlies around the fields are dotted with large timbers driven into the ground at an angle of 90 degrees. The cattle were actually driven head-foremost into the ground.

One can scarcely conceive the devastation or realize the force of the tornado. Already we have heard of farm-houses and many barns that were literally torn to es, and others budly damaged. School was in seast at a school house six miles porth of here, and the tornade tore the building to pieces and carried a daughter of Henry Rothmel of the age of 14 years about a quarter of a mile from the school. When found she was quite dead. Miss Smith, the teacher, and six or eight scholars were tajared, some of them severely. The wife of Henry Waiters was killed. A Most Gardner and the son of Abraham Gilsson lis at the point of death. Jacob Seek was seriously hart.

A Mr. Baker was hurt in the back. The family of J. Campbell, near Keo.a, were injured. Mrs. McCoy was seriously hurt. A gentleman, who was near the tornado. reports that it was balloon-thaped, with the small ene to the ground, and moved at the rate of 20 miles ar bour. It began its fearful work near Keola, where it demolished several houses. We next hear of it about six miles north-west, where # destroyed two or three houses; and as it passed on aucth-east, scattering to the four winds the fine residences and barns of Alexander Gibson, J. A. Babcock, and J. C. Callingham. It also leveled to the ground the dwellings of D. Cancer, P. and H. Waiters, Mr. Carringer and Mr. Kerr.

The lives of many persons were saved by their hastily getting into the cellars of their houses. Sad havon was made with all kinds of stock. From the description of an eye-witness it seems almost a miracle that anything in the truck escaped alive. He says he could see large pieces of timber hurled from the cloud as though shaf from a cannon. Hall stones fell that measured nine mches in diameter. Some were brought to this city, and four hours after they were picked up they were still as large as hens' eggs. The rearing of the ternado was fearful and could have been easily heard ten miles. At this place, six miles away, it was perfectly appalling, surpassing in terror auxthing ever heard except the din of a terriho battle.

A telegram from Keota, last evening, says that five

persons were killed about three miles from that place. One child was torn to pieces. The reports received thus tar ere from only a few points along the line of the terrible destroyer, and the amount of damage cannot be estimated, but it must be many thousands of dollars. Many more lives were probably lost than those reported, and no estimate can be made of the stock killed. Nothing so terrible or violent has ever befallen this section of the country heretofore, and it is considered a miracle that so few lives were lost

A METHODIST CHUECH BLOWN DOWN. CINCINNATI, May 23. - A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says that the severest thunderstorm in that region for years occurred yesterday. Nine houses were blown down or moved from their bases by

the wind. The Methodist church was blown down. An unknown man, etopping at a farm-house, was killed in FURTHER LOSSES REPORTED.

KEOTA, Iowa, May 23 .- The most terrific storm ever known in this part of the State passed over here, yesterday, about 3 o'clock p. m. It started, as far as heard from, 10 miles south-west of here, on Sknak Bottom, and traveled to within 25 miles of this city, weeping everything before it. Up to the present time, four persons are reported killed, eight slightly hurt, and cight houses, three barns, one saw-mill, and several grandries. demolished. Between 289 and 300 head of cattle were killed. Building material, agricultural implements, including thrashing machines, reapers, &c., were strewn the entire length of the storm. The storm did not exceed in width from 100 to 400 yards. It is reported that the town of Lancaster, 15 miles south-west of here, in this county, is in ruins,

THE TORNADO ENDS NEAR IOWA CITY. IOWA CITY, May 28.-The great tornsdo of Washington County exhausted itself 12 raties south-west of this city There was high wind and lightning here, one house being struck. No persons were injured.

LOSSES IN ILLINOIS.

EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. PRAIRIE CITY, May 23 .- A fearful tornado passed a infle and a half north of this place yesterday your 5:40 p. m., the extent of which is not yet known here, though it has been heard of from 10 to 15 miles east and west. The storm traveled eastward, sweeping nearly everything before it for a half a mile in width, blowing down houses, barns, outhouses, fences, tele-graph poles, and killing and injuring several persons. A number of horses and cattle were also killed and in-jured. The following are a few of the casealties: Vanderver's bouse was destroyed, and a boy, 14 years old, killed; Joel Nichol's house and barn destroyed, and a child's leg broken so badly that it is not expected to live. Eight persons were in the house, some of whom were more or loss injured. A. J. Cuyton's beuse and barn were destroyed. Cayton had an arm broken and one child killed. Charles Perry's an arm proken and one child killed. Charles Perry's bouse and barn were destroyed. Mrs. Perry was seriously, perhaps fatally bajared. Andrew Muinolland's house was destroyed, and as had a seg broken. Brendmeyer's house was destroyed. He was alone in it and was body hurt. Some sless may be rained of the force of the storm from the fact that it carried heavy slils ten rods, and even moved heavy stones some distance from the tops of cellar waits.

HEAVY STORM AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, May 23 .- The heaviest storm of wind, rain and hall, that has been known here for years, began about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The hall continued fall-ing for 30 minutes, and the rain for nearly two hours.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

JUDGE DURELL ABOUT TO RESIGN-THE NEW-ORLEANS PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMA-TION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, May 23 .- Ex-Gov. Warmoth has begun suit for livel against the editor and proprietor of The New-Orleans Times, and fixes damages at \$25,000. The article complained of was printed on the 19th inst., and accused Warmoth of having become a creditor to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company to the amount of \$45,000, through his official action as

The New-Orleans Republican of this morning announces editorially Judge Durch's determination to resign, and recommends that he be given a foreign mission.

The President's proclamation, which was predicted in the Washington disputches to The Tribune nearly two weeks age, and which was printed here this morning, has caused much discussion during the day. The New-Orleans Picayene, in its afternoon edition to-day, says:

has caused much discussion during the day. The New-Orleans Picapune, in its afternoon edition to-day, says:

The President's proclamation, in view of the state of things in Louisiana, appears infinitely absurd. At Colfings all is peace and has been peace since the suppression of the near or expenditure of the lands of United States prosecuting officials or quietly at home, and in this state of things, with no conflict anywhere else in the State, here comes the President's presamation, commanding said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within 20 days from this day. Now it so flappens that there is not a single cr. or in Louisiana is owhom the proclamation has any application. There are no turbulent and disorderly persons assembled together who can disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. The absurdity of the proclamation is because it does not suit the law. The law justifyfing such a proclamation contemplates an armed assembly of insurgents which the State authorities cannot suppress. There is no such assemblage; if there ever was shere is none now, and this the authorities fat Washington know just as well as the people of Louisiana. Why, then, has such a proclamation been issued for these feasons: First to keep alive the exasperation of the people of the North against the people of the South; Scond, to afford a seeming lustification for Grant's law F-s tyranny over Louisiana; and Third, to give the semblance of justice for the incidiated conviction and punishment of those who took part in the late Coffax and St. Martinowhile contests against the nervoes and the Radicais.